THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol VI | Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, January 20, 1827. | No. 5.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JAS. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 *Tf*

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

We have received an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.

Jan. 6.

Hertford Academy

The exercises of this institution, will commence on Monday the first of January next under the direction of Mr. *Thomas J. Hardy.* The course of instruction will comprise the various branches of an English education, and the rudiments of the Latin language. For terms, &c. apply to the teacher.

By order of the Trustees.

☞ Good accommodations for boarders may be obtained in the Town

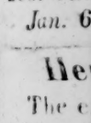
Dec 23. *Tt*

FOR RENT,

A Store House 25 feet in front, and 18 feet deep, with two brick chimneys and a piazza, and a new Ware House in the most central part of Durants Neck, on the main road. It is a most eligible situation for mercantile business, being in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood, and convenient to several landings on Little River, Albemarle Sound, and Perquimans River.—There is on the adjoining lot a new house where comfortable board may be had if required. Apply to

THOS. LAYDEN on the Premises.
Dec. 23, 1826. *Rt*

CHEAP PROPERTY.



The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence and at the same time for business.—His present price is *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only*

Jonathan H. Jacocks.
Hertford Nov. 2.—Dec. 22. *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Brig Mary Hart from Tobago.

32 puncheons RUM

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 9.

SALT.

Just received by Schooner Philinda, Linnell, from Antigua via St. Bartholomews, & also by Schr. Superb, Hope, from Boston

7 barrels Sweet Cider,
20 barrels Beef,
7000 lbs Cheese,
Irish Potatoes,
Linnen Wheels,
Flour, &c. &c.

For Sale by

A. Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 13.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Elizabeth-City, 1st of January 1827, which if not taken out before the 1st of April next will be sent to the General Post-Office.

Wm. Apley 2, Allen Ames, Nehemiah Baker 2, Obed Baker, Silas Bowen, Thomas W. Butler, James Barber, E. Crocker, Goshun Clark, Daniel Clark, Wm. Cooper, Esq. Jason Chase, Wm. H. Davis, Joseph Foster, Dexter Gilbert, Agness Gilbert, C. C. Green, Isaac Griffin, Wm. B Gregory, Willis Gallop, John L. Roberson, J. W. Hinton, Wm. Haseal Wm. N. Ivey 2, Daniel Joy, Amelia Japman, John Kay, Ephraim Kite, Ambrose Knox 2, John Knowlin, Seth Clark Mucion, Catharine Mullen, Margaret Morris, N. Mitchell, Wm. M. Nixon, G. F. Overman, Isaac Overman, Wm. Prider, Edward Peck, Dempsey B. Pendleton, Solomon Pool, sen. Thomas Reed, Henry Readen, Wm. B. Shephard 3, Orin Sears, Robert E. Smith 2, Adam Shaw, Alson Spence 2, William Sinclair, Wm. Sawyer, Wm. Turner, Wm. Wilson, John R. Warrington, Anthony Whitehurst, Richard West.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 6

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large supply of Books, which he offers for sale cheap —Among them are the following:—

The Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Waln's Life of La Fayette—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts—Bancroft's Life of Washington, in 2 vols.—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, in 2. vols.—Franklin's Life and Essays—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Reid on the Mind—Philadelphia Souvenir—Cook's Voyages, in 2 vols.—Self Knowledge—Bibles and Testaments. Besides a variety of Novels and Poems, viz: the Scottish Chiefs, in 3 vols.—Thaddeus of Warsaw, in 2 vols.—Beauties of the British Classics, 2 vols.—Yankee in London—Tales of the Genii, 2 vols.—A Sailor's Friendship and Soldier's Love—Paul and Virginia—Decision, a tale—Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols.—Pope's Works, 2 vols.—Milton's do. do.—Washington or Liberty Restored—Wreath, &c.

Also a large collection of School Books now in use, viz:—

Murray's and Webster's Spelling Books—Looking Glass—Murray's Grammar and Exercise—Do. Introduction—Do. Reader—History of Rome—Do. of Greece—Do. of England—Scott's Lessons—Pike's Daboll's and Jess' Arithmetics—Cummings' and Morse's Geography with an Atlas—Walker's Dictionary, large & small—Chronology—Blair's Lectures—Do. Philosophy—Bonnycastle's Algebra—Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and a number of Primers and small books with pictures—Copy Books, Copper Plates, Paper, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, &c &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 25.

Blanks for sale at this office

Farmer's Repository.

Sketches on Agriculture.

By A. W. Foster, Esq. of Greensburgh, Pa. President of the Westmoreland Agricultural Society.

It appears to be the fate of all newly settled countries, to wear the soil nearly exhausted before any considerable improvements in agriculture are commenced. Such was the case in the eastern parts of this state, unless in a few places where the soil was aliuvial, or from its natural and almost inexhaustible fertility, it could scarcely, under any bad system of farming be materially deteriorated.

The observation of Mr. Kalm,* a Swedish traveller, in the account he gives of the husbandry of the then British colonies, as he found it in 1749, is a correct picture of all the new settlements subsequently established.

"They make scarcely any manure for their corn fields," he says; "but when one piece of ground has been exhausted by continual cropping, they clear and cultivate another piece of fresh land, and when that is exhausted, proceed to a third." It is not necessary, however, to go so far back into antiquity, as those who were acquainted with that section of the state, thirty-five years ago, and have seen it of late years, will have perceived how much has been added, by the improvements in agriculture, to the annual productive value of the freehold.

In a country like ours, where land is plenty in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and where individuals are proprietors of large farms, the disposition appears too prevalent to be more anxious as to the quantity cultivated, than the manner in which it shall be done. The temptation is strong, but it is a great and radical error. The labor is greatly increased, in procuring the same quantity of grain from twenty, that might be procured from ten acres; and this difference exists between what will be estimated a tolerably good crop, and one of the first quality. Between these two points exist the profits of a crop, and they will be increased or diminished as they approximate to either.

In every good system of agriculture the quality of the soil, the order in which it shall be at the time of sowing or planting, and the season for performing either operation, will be considered as articles of primary importance.

In clayey soils, particularly those impregnated with a calcareous substance, an advantage will be found from putting on the manure from the barn yard at an earlier stage of decomposition than on those of a light or sandy nature, where it will not so rapidly decompose; and in such soils, a greater benefit will be found from ploughing down clover, buckwheat, millet, or other vegetable substances, than in a light and sandy soil.

Experience has fully proved, that the more perfectly the soil is pulverized, the more capable it is of conveying nourishment to the tender fibre of the plant.—This is an important desideratum in agriculture. A judicious farmer will always have an eye to this, particularly in breaking up his fallows: (when this system is pursued;) as, if this operation be performed on a clayey soil, when the ground is wet, a winter's frost will be necessary to separate the particles of earth which have been formed into solid masses or clods. There is another fact deducible from certain philosophical principles, that the more perfect the state of pulverization of the earth on the surface, the greater will be the quantity of moisture retained in it in dry seasons, which also, in addition to other reasons, furnishes a strong argument in favor of deep ploughing.

The system of fallowing ground, however, is a most ruinous one; and its necessity arises from a previous defect in the cultivation of the ground. If a field has been some years in blue grass, it will be in vain to think of ploughing it shortly before sowing wheat, and have it in any proper degree pulverized, or to expect, by a single ploughing, to destroy the blue grass, which (being an indigenous plant,) would most assuredly come forth the next spring, and destroy all prospects of a wheat crop. It, therefore, in such cases, becomes necessary for the farmer to destroy its ascendancy, by breaking up his fallows early in the spring or summer, expose his soil to the exhausting rays of the sun, give his ground a second ploughing before harvest, and, after harvest, by a third ploughings commit his grain to the earth—all which are necessary to destroy this grass (which is universal in Pennsylvania,) and pulverize the earth. Whereas, by putting his ground in clover, he may have tenfold the pasture during the time the land is not cultivated in grain, and by once ploughing in the fall of the year, and harrowing in his grain, have his ground as perfectly pulverized as in the other mode; free from the expensive effects of exposure to a summer's sun; enjoying the additional quantity of pasture, and improving his soil by ploughing in his clover, and the decomposition of the roots of the plant. It is not saying too much to aver, that not a single field of blue grass should be permitted in the state. Not a field should be seen that was not either in grain or clover, or some kind of grass superior to the common natural grass of the country; unless where a corn crop had been raised the preceding year, and when the proprietor is desirous of putting it in fall grain without further exhausting the soil by a summer crop. The sowing of buckwheat and ploughing it down, which may be done twice in the same year, would add little to the expense, and greatly to the fertility of the soil. The first crop being ploughed down immediately before harvest, would, on ploughing down the second crop in September, be decomposed, and afford immediate nourishment to the wheat crop. The second crop would have undergone a complete fermentation early in the ensuing spring, when the beneficial effects of both would be visible.

In the present state of agriculture, when so many fields are suffered to grow up with blue grass, and where the system of fallowing so extensively prevails, even after stirring this ground, which might be done early in June, if sowed with millet, would (if the ground be of such a quality as to produce good oats.) produce an excellent crop, which might be cut about the first of September, producing an abundant crop of seed, and excellent fodder, or even if cut earlier, and cured with the seed, before the same be perfectly ripe, would afford food for cattle equally nutritive with the best timothy and clover hay; or if ploughed down in all its luxuriance, what a mass of manure would be afforded! An unjust prejudice has for some time existed against raising millet. It is true it may not have answered the expectations formed respecting it; nevertheless, it is confidently believed that it could be beneficially used in a judicious course of agriculture, in either of the modes before suggested; and if cured for food, would add greatly to the resources of the barn yard—an object of primary importance.

In England, where the whole kingdom almost is in a state of garden culture, not a weed is suffered to go to loss; all is added to the barn yard for manure.—The very soot of their chimneys is preserved and used as a manure.

The importance of a rotation of crops to a successful course of agriculture, falls within the observation of every one.—some of the substances essential in the formation of grain, become exhausted by a continued routine of cultivation. The same kind of grain should never be sown in succession on the same ground; nor should more than two crops of any kind of grain follow in immediate succession, the intervention of grass crops being essential to restore to the soil those substances necessary to produce a perfect grain crop, unless the supply be formed by the annual addition of stable manure.

No precise, uniform rule, for a rotation of crops, can be prescribed, as something will depend on the nature of the soil, and much upon the particular state in which the ground may be at the time of commencing such a system. A few observations will, however, be made, as to the proper course to pursue under particular circumstances. An upland meadow, where the advantage of irrigation does not exist, will, unless where the soil is naturally moist and remarkably fertile, in the course of a few years, become grass bound on the surface, and produce little or no timothy or clover, indigenous grass of the country taking its place. It is true the timothy and clover may be longer preserved by the most expensive of all possible modes of manuring, spreading it over the surface, (where it is subject to be carried off by rains, or exhausted by the rays of the sun,) or by the use of gypsum, which is also too expensive for general use in this country at present. If such a piece of ground be ploughed deep, in the month of March, and well harrowed about planting time, and lightly marked out for planting corn, so as not to disturb the sod, each grain of corn will have a batch of manure beneath it; and in the month of June, the middle may be ploughed, when the sod will be decomposed and thrown up to afford an additional quantity of manure to the new roots, which will be shooting out from the stalk; there will be no trouble from weeds, which will always be the case in mellow ground, several times in the cultivation of corn, &c. and the crop, in most cases, will be abundant. The ensuing spring sow the ground with barley or oats; or by cutting the roots, a little after the usual time of topping, as now generally practised; which is an admirable plan for procuring a large additional quantity of excellent fodder, and of adding greatly to the stock of the barn yard, (the very best substance for manure.) The ground may, if not too wet a soil, be sowed in wheat, rye, or fall barley; and in either case be sowed with timothy or clover alone, producing a better hay and a larger quantity, and no difficulty will be experienced in consequence of the different periods at which these grasses ripen. The clover stalks will be smaller and more tender than when raised alone, and will be supported by the timothy from falling down or lodging, in which case the leaves rot as well as the stalk. The clover is also prevented from ripening as soon, and it will be an advantage to the timothy, as respects its quality, to be cut some weeks sooner than is now generally practised. Let this course be fairly tried, by any judicious farmer, and it will never be discontinued. Such grass, well cured, will alone, be equal to timothy hay, as now cured, with the addition of eight quarts of oats per day to each horse. On this subject I speak from experience, and with the fullest confidence.

When, by the previous course of farming, any piece of ground is become free from grass, it ought if of a good quality, to be immediately sowed in some kind of grain, according to the season. If not of such a quality as will produce a good crop, it should be sowed with some kind of seed, with the view of ploughing down a green crop, or be otherwise manured, or the labor employed will be lost.

As most of the lands in cultivation in this country are pasture fields, the system heretofore pursued ought to be changed as soon as possible. Let the field having the best sward of grass be ploughed up for corn, as directed in respect to worn out meadow ground. Let another field be ploughed early, and sowed with some kind of grain to be ploughed down green, as before mentioned, preparatory to sowing wheat. The corn ground will be prepared for a crop of oats or barley the ensuing spring at the same time sowing it with clover, which may be lightly harrowed if not very mellow, or no appearance of immediate rain, in which case harrowing the clover seed will be unnecessary. The wheat field should also be sowed with clover seed in the month of March. In the course of two or three years, these fields may be ploughed and sowed in wheat? once ploughing will then be sufficient, if the clover has been well set, whether the same has been mowed or pastured; always observing, however, that the clover seed should be permitted to grow five or six weeks before ploughing, and should, at that time be in full bloom. If any of the fields be intended for corn, it may remain in pasture for a year longer, as you then depend on the roots of the sward for a manure. The course here recommended, if pursued, would, in a few years, change the whole face of the country, and double the present value would be added to the freehold.

A greater portion of industry should be directed to raising esculent plants. The value of the potato as a palatable, wholesome and nutritious food for man, as well as animals, and its productiveness, are too well known to require further observation. The celebrated author of the Wealth of Nations says, that an acre of potatoes will produce three times the solid nourishment as an acre of wheat—and he appears to be

* Vide 1st vol. Smith's Wealth of Nations, p. 291.

within the mark; and that Europe derived more advantage by the article of potatoes, than all the other advantages in the discovery of America The extensive cultivation of the beet, the carrot, parsnip, and, above all, of mangel wurtzel, (or scarcity root) of which latter article 1500 bushels have been raised to the acre, (while the leaves may be stripped off every week, after the beginning of July, for food for cattle,) would add greatly to the means of supporting a large stock of cattle.

(To be continued.)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC TREASURER,
To the Legislature of North-Carolina.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to the act of the Assembly which requires of the Public Treasurer of this State, for the time being, an Annual Report to the Legislature, I do myself the honor respectfully to submit the following, to wit:

The Receipts at the Treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1825, and ending with the last day of October, 1826, including sundry payments of arrearages and the public taxes of every other description which became due and were paid at the Treasury of this State within that period; together with the dividends declared by our three several Banks and which were not appropriated; the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant lands latterly entered and paid for in the course of the time abovementioned; and the collection made from the Bonds given by purchasers of the public lands near Raleigh which were sold in 1820, amount to $135,-147 49 1-4; including an item of $21.042 70, received into the Treasury in the course of the year, as a reimbursement of the like sum heretofore advanced and paid out of it, in aid of the fund for Internal Improvements and to extinguish the claims of sundry Indians of the Cherokee Nation to certain reservations of land in Haywood county.

To this sum the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November 1825, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last General Assembly, being added; viz. $113.884 27 3-4, an aggregate amount of $249.031 77 is formed.

From this sum total, disbursements have been made within the time first above mentioned, including the defaced and worn Treasury Notes burnt by the last assembly, to amount of $123,729 7 the vouchers for which, including a warrant of transfer 12,304 95 1-2, to the common School or education fund, have been handed over to the Comptroller, and passed upon by that officer.

This expenditure being deducted from the aggregate amount above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of 125.302 70 remaining in the Treasury of this State on the first day of November last—say on the first day of November, 1826, and hereafter to be accounted for.

For the several items forming the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the Public Treasurer asks leave respectfully to refer to the printed statements prepared and furnished by the Comptroller, for the use of the Members of the General Assembly.

The State Bank of North-Carolina declared dividends in the months of December and June last at the rate of 4 per cent; which on the shares held in it by this State, amounted to $21.544; which were passed to the credit of the State by that Bank, and are, of course, included in the amount of the receipts at the Public Treasury first above mentioned—the December dividend, however, was, as usual, subjected to a reduction of $3.356 24; being the amount of the interest which had accrued and was payable out of it to the Bank according to law, on account of the unpaid for shares of the stock held therein by North-Carolina, at the time of the declaration of the said dividend:—the voucher for which reduction from the dividend and payment to the Bank, is included in the general account of expenditures or disbursements for the late fiscal year, and will be found in the files handed over to the Comptroller, as above mentioned.

The Banks of Cape-Fear and Newbern likewise declared half yearly dividends in the months above mentioned: the Bank of Cape-Fear at the rate of three per cent: and the Bank of Newbern at the rate of four per cent; part of the proceeds of which, it will be recollected, are appropriated and goes to the fund created for Internal Improvements: and those Banks declared also additionally at the same times and at the same rate, on the stock or shares of their capital lately purchased by the State: the first named to amount of $1956;—and the other to amount of $884: which two sums were paid into the common Treasury of the State, and are included in the warrant of transfer to the education fund herein before noticed.

Of the sum of $125,302 70 above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the Public Treasurer to the State of North-Carolina, on the first day of November last, $41,361 45 were deposited and stood at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank at Raleigh.

$33,007 31 were deposited and stood at my credit, in like manner in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh.

And $9,879 25, were deposited, in like manner, and stood at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the Bank of Cape-Fear at Fayetteville.

The remainder consists of worn and redeemed Treasury Notes, which have so considerably and so rapidly accumulated since the first of November last, as to put it out of my power hitherto to count and prepare them for burning, which shall however be done as soon as practicable:—of warrants and other claims on the Treasury paid off and taken up since the close of the late fiscal year:—and of Bank Notes and current Treasury Notes kept in the office for the purpose of meeting the demands or expenditures of the day, which are often great and rarely fail to be considerable.

It will be seen from the Comptroller's Statements, as well as from this Report, that the common school fund had at its credit, on the 1st day of November last, the sum of 12,-304 dollars, 95 and an half cents; since which time, and on the 7th of December inst. the dividend declared by the Cape Fear Navigation Company for 1826, on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, amounting to 420 dollars, (which also is appropriated and belongs to that fund,) has been paid into the Treasury of the State: This item however, could neither be reported nor otherwise officially made known by me to the Comptroller on the 1st day of Nov. last, the day on which all the public accounts are made up and balanced; because *payment* was not at that time made by the Company, nor was it in fact made until the 7th of the month following: a circumstance which would leave me free to omit noticing it here, nor should I do it, were it not for my anxious desire to place this infant fund in the most respectable point of view in my power; and from my wish likewise, to do even more than common justice to the patriotic zeal and untiring endeavors of this the only Navigation Company in the State which has, as yet, declared any dividend whatever:—and, acting under the influence of the same principle and feeling, I may be permitted here to remark, that although the ballance of the agricultural fund could not be transferred on the 1st of November last, on account of the provisions and limitation of the act of 1824 in regard to that fund, and because likewise of the unsatisfied claims which then existed and at present exist, as well as of others of the like nature which may be made upon it by counties that have not yet formed Agricultural Societies, but which may still do so, in February next these difficulties and hindrances will be done away; when the transfer of a respectable balance from the agricultural to the common school fund may be looked forward to, with reasonable hope and expectation; at which time likewise it is highly probable, and, indeed, well nigh certain, that the Comptroller will, by his warrant, transfer also to the same fund, the amount of the dividend last above mentioned.

The Public Treasurer has rendered to the President of the Board of Internal Improvements an account of his receipts and expenditures from the 1st of November, 1825, to the 1st of November, 1826, comprehending the payments made at the Treasury by the purchasers of parts of the Cherokee Lands, together with all other monies received by him which are subject to the drafts or disposal of that Board; which shows or leaves in his hands an unexpended sum or balance of $23.407 23, yet to be accounted for, a copy or abstract of which account or statement accompanies this, and is marked with the letter A.

The Treasurer has the honor likewise to submit to the General Assembly, an abstract of receipts and disbursements, or statement of account, showing the condition of the agricultural fund of North-Carolina on the 1st day of November last, which will be found to leave a ballance of $7,-965 95 in favor of and to the credit of the said fund: which statement is marked with the letter B.

The Treasury Notes last ordered by the General Assembly were not all issued or sold on the 1st day of November last, nor are the whole of them yet disposed of, a few sheets remaining still on hand, but not more than will probably be sold in course of the present session of the Assembly: this item, however, in conformity with the assurance given by the Treasurer in his last annual report, was incorporated in his general account for 1826 as settled with the Comptroller on the 1st day of November last, and was then set off & balanced by the delivery of Bank Stock or shares, purchased for the use and benefit of the State, to that officer in full of the same;—and to him was likewise delivered, at the same time, other Shares of Bank Stock bought with the surplus monies in the Treasury in the course of the fiscal year 1826, to amount to $10,-925, as may be seen by his statements furnished for the use of the members of this Assembly: The stock above mentioned was of the three several Banks of N. Carolina:—The shares which were of the State Bank and of the Bank of Newbern, which have hitherto and for years past declared their dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. half yearly, were purchased at par: and those which were of the Bank of Cape Fear, which has lately declared at the rate of three per cent. half yearly only, were bought at 95 dollars per share.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to cede to the United States a certain tract of land called Bogue Banks," the sum of 1,287 dollars has been sent or remitted to me by Lieut. Wm. A. Ellison, of the Engineers, and agent of fortifications at Fort Macon, to be deposited in the Public Treasury as the purchase money, and in payment for the lands ceded to the U. States by North-Carolina, through the said act; applications have since been made at the Treasury by one or more of the claimants under the provisions of the said act, for a part or portion of the money so deposited, or rather for information as to manner or means necessary to the obtainining it; which have been necessarily postponed on the ground, that the Public Treasurer is not clothed with any power by the act aforesaid, to judge either of the validity of the claims which might be preferred, or to pay off or discharge such as should be considered good and valid:—On the grounds likewise that all power in regard to this deposite rests wholly with the Legislature:—and on the ground moreover that the Public Treasurer has not yet seen or been furnished with the evidence on which any such claims rest.

A part of the purchase money bid for the lands belonging to this State, near Raleigh, and which were sold in 1820, remains still unpaid: Judgments have, from time to time, been had in every instance, save two, in which payment was withheld or delayed: but it has unfortunately happened that, in several cases, the purchasers, together with their securities, proved insolvent; and consequently the executions, which have been frequently issued, have been uniformly returned, in these cases with an endorsement of "not satisfied," and of course without the money due. The Law authorising and ordering the sale of these lands, provided that no deed or other conveyance should be made until the purchase money was fully paid up: and thus it happens that the lots of land so sold and not paid for, still remain to the State, no conveyance or title whatever having been made for them by the Commissioners who were authorised and appointed to sell them:—The purchasers however continue to claim them and to exercise ownership over them, on the ground of having bid them off and covented to pay for them; although it is kuown and admitted that they have no power to do so, they and their securities having long since proved insolvent as aforesaid; and some of them continue likewise still to use the said lots or lands as their own, by cutting and taking the timber from off them, and committing other wastes on them. The Public Treasurer heretofore has made a like representation to the General Assembly, but as no effectual remedy was then, or has since been provided, and these matters still remaining in the same or a worse situation, he has considered it his duty again to mention them, as there remains not the most distant prospect or probability that payments will be made; whilst the lots or lands in question, will necessarily be lessened in value, when despoiled of the remaining growth of timber at present on them, and will indeed thereby become in a measure worthless.

The exposes or statemenis of the situation of the Banks of this State, as required by a Resolution of the Assembly of 1822, are herewith transmitted.

JNO. HAYWOOD,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, December 27, 1826.

State Legislature

IN SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 28.

Mr. M'Kay presented a bill, to make the private Acts, printed by the State Printer, evidence in Courts.

Friday, Dec. 29.

The following committees were appointed in pursuance to the resolution offered yesterday by Mr Pickett:

On Education.—Messrs. M'Kay, Sneed, Hill of Franklin, Leak and Joiner.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Forney, Stokes, King, Wilson, of Edgecombe, and Williams, of Martin.

On Lands acquired from the Cherokee Indians.—Messrs. Croom, Alexander, Love, Baird, of Burke, and Boddie.

On the Judiciary, &c.—Messrs. Pickett, Miller, Gilchrist, Beard of Rowan and Hill of Stokes.

On the Militia Laws.—Messrs. Speight of Greene, Gray, Sellers, Williams of Beaufort, and Ward.

On the emigration of Free Persons of Color into this State.—Messrs. Seawell, Speight of Greene, Stokes, Spaight of Craven, and Gilchrist.

On the Patrol Laws.—Mess. Spaight of Craven, Blackwell, Tyson, M'Leary and Riddick

On the Proposal of Jonathan Elliot.—Messrs. Hill of Franklin, Davis, Smith, Hunter and Holliman.

Saturday Dec. 30.

Messrs. Sneed and King were appointed the committee, on the part of the Senate, on Public Buildings.

On motion of Mr. Beard, of Rowan, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendment is necessary to the law respecting administrators and their securities.

Monday, Jan. 1, 1827.

A resolution was adopted, to limit the time within which suits on judgments of Courts of Record bonds, and other sealed instruments, may be brought, and redemptions of mortgages made. Mr. Pickett moved that private acts be referred to the judiciary committee—agreed to.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necesary relative to the recording and giving publicity to bills of sale and deeds of trust, &c. and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Croom submitted a resolution to establish poor and work houses in counties where they are not established by law, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pickett it was resolved that on the manumission of a slave, the owner shall remove him or her out of the State, not to return to reside therein.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Sheppard presented a bill to grant licenses to persons to practice in the county courts, previous to their having attained the age of 21 years, which was read the first time.

Friday, Dec. 29.

The Speaker laid before the house the memorial of the American Colonization Society, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Saturday, Dec. 30.

The resolution regarding slavery construed by the Vermont Legislature, was refused to be taken up.

Monday, January 1, 1827.

A bill was presented to repeal the 6th section of the act of 1803, extending the jurisdiction of a single justice; and amending the several laws in force relative to the recovery of debts before a justice of the peace.

Resolutions for establishing a Medical Board, to regulate an efficient patrol, and regarding the collection of debts placed in their hands for collection, were taken up.

Tuesday, January 2.

A message from the Senate proposing to ballot to-morrow for a Judge of the Superior Courts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Nash, and stating that Willie P. Mangum is in nomination which was not agreed to.

Mr. Barnard presented a bill to amend the act of 1824, for appointing commissioners to contract with Jeremiah Land for the purchase of a tract of land for the benefit of Currituck county. Read 1st time.

Bills were presented respecting persons dying intestate, and to prevent the fraudulent dealing with slaves. Both referred to the Judiciary committee. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of printing the Statute laws of the State, and bills were presented to the following purport: A bill requiring the clerks of the several courts to locate their offices at the seats of justice, was read the first time; a bill providing for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government, was read the first time; a bill concerning the granting of licenses to practice law *in the* courts, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely; a bill to incorporate Roanoke Chapter, No. 4 of Royal Arch Masons, and a bill to contract with Jeremiah Land, for the purchase of a tract of land, was read the 2d and 3d times and ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, January 3.

Motions were made to appoint a Board of Auditors in each county, to settle all accounts exhibited by executors and administrators of estates; to inquire how persons injured by public mills, shall in future proceed to recover damages, so as to extend the time for which damages are annexed for 5 or 10 years; to subject runaway slaves to the outlaw act, who are found in any county armed; to inquire into the expediency of compelling executors to give security in certain cases; to compel testamentary guardians to give security, if they are likely to squander the estates of their wards; to postpone the bill to grant licenses to practice law in the county courts—this bill was read the 2d time and laid on the table; and to amend the laws of divorce and alimony. Bills concerning executors and administrators, to repeal the act directing county courts to pay fees to certain officers, and to provide for the support and education of the families of insolvents, were presented—the last bill was rejected.

Supreme Court, Dec. 27—The case of Grumpler & others appellants, vs. the Governor, to the use of the State, was argued by Mr. Badger for the appellants, and Mr. W. H. Haywood, for the appellees. The following gentlemen obtained licences to practise law in the Superior & County Courts: Wm. B. Street, Hillsborough; Carleton B. Cole, do.; Washington Morrison, Charlotte; Clement Marshall Hobson, to practice in the Superior Courts; Felix Axley of Haywood, to practice in the County Courts.

We understand (says the Raleigh Register,) that a proposition is preparing to be laid before Congress, having for its object, the erection of a commission (composed of members of Congress, and to sit during each session only,) for the purpose of deciding on all pecuniary claims against the Government. One of the leading features to be, to make their decision final on all sums within a certain limit, beyond which, the claiming party to have the right of appeal to Congress.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Jan 20, 1827.

The communication signed "Junius Brutus," has been received, but is unavoidably omitted for want of room. It shall appear next week.

Emigration of People of Color.—During the present week, twenty-eight negroes belonging to the Society of Friends, and four who were free, left this place for Norfolk, to take passage in the brig Doris, Capt. Matthews, which sails shortly for Liberia. It appears from the yearly Meeting of Friends in this State, held in November last, that about 300 of the people of color under their care, were conveyed to free governments during the last year, the expenses of which was about $3,500. It also appears that about 600 still remain, 500 of whom are willing to emigrate to free governments; upwards of 300 to Liberia, and the others to other places. All that is wanting are sufficient funds and opportunity. Donations have been made to the Meeting from different sources amounting to $4764. We are glad to see so many of these people emigrating from our state to free governments where they can be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of their fellow citizens. We have received the address of the Yearly Meeting of Friends in this State, and shall insert it in our next.

EXIT RANDOLPH!!

By accounts from Richmond, Virginia, we have the pleasing intelligence of the election of Gov. Tyler as Senator for six years in the Senate of the United States, from the 4th of March next, in place of John Randolph, whose term then expires. The votes were close, Tyler had 115, and Randolph 110. This is indeed, good news.

We have intelligence from Raleigh as late as the 12th inst. Lawrence & Lemay Editors of the Star, have been elected Printers to the State. Robert Strange, of Fayetteville, has been elected in the place of Judge Nash, resigned, and James Martin of Rowan county, was elected in the place of Judge Paxton, deceased. In the Senate, on Tuesday, the bill to give to the people the election of sheriffs, was postponed indefinitely.

In our paper of to-day will be found the Report of the Treasurer of North-Carolina, which will be read attentively by every citizen who feels an interest in the welfare of the State. It presents, we have no doubt, a fair and candid statement of our fiscal concerns. It will be seen, that the monies appropriated to the establishment of common schools in the State, amounted during the last year to $1,724 95½

From the New-York Daily Advertiser of the 13th instant.

Important from England.

Yesterday we had a very uncommon number of important arrivals from Europe. By these arrivals we received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the latest dates.

The intelligence by the ship Florida is very important, and in its possible consequences may be of the most interesting character. The answer to the king's message was carried without a dissenting voice in either House of Parliament, and evinces a greater degree of Union and determination on the part of the British Government, than we ever recollect to have evinced on any former similar occasion. The message does not call for a declaration of war against Spain, it is founded on a formal application from the Princess Regent of Portugal to Great Britain, as an ancient ally of that kingdom, to defend her dominions against a hostile aggression on the part of Spain. At the close of the discussion which took place in the House of Commons, upon a motion by Mr. Canning, the object of which was to *pledge the House to support his Majesty in any measure for the preservation of Portugal.* Mr. Canning said—"The object of this measure *is not war*; the object of this measure is to take the last chance of peace. If England does not promptly go to the aid of Portugal, Portugal will be trampled upon, and then war will come, come too, in the train of degradation. If we wait until Spain have courage to ripen her secret machinations into open hostility, we shall have war—we shall have the war of the pacificators, and who then can say when that war will end." Mr. Canning's speech upon presenting the answer to the king's message, was a most able and eloquent performance. After giving a history of the alliance between England and Portugal, and describing the present condition of Spain and Portugal, and enforcing the necessity of affording to the latter the assistance which the exigencies of her case required, he became extremely animated, especially in adverting to the possible consequences of the present state of things. "Let me be distinctly understood," said he, "as not meaning that I dread war in a good cause—that I dread war from a distrust of our powers and our resources to meet it. No I dread it upon far other grounds—I dread it, because I am conscious of the tremendous power which this country possesses, of pushing away war in which she may now be engaged, to consequences, at the contemplation of which I shudder. It will be recollected that when, some years ago, I took the liberty of adverting to a topic of this nature, when it was referred to this house, with respect to the position of this country at the present time, I then stated, that our position was one of neutrality between contending nations, but *between contending principles and opinions*—that it was a position of neutrality alone, which preserved the balance of power, the maintainance of which I believed necessary to the safety and welfare of Europe. Nearly four years of experience have confirmed, and not altered the opinion I then declared; and I still fear that the next war in Europe, if it should spread beyond the narrow compass of Portugal and Spain, will be a war of the most tremendous nature, because it will be a war of conflicting opinions—I know that this country could not avoid seeing ranked under her banners all the restless, and all the dissatisfied, whether with cause, or without cause, of every nation with which she might be placed at variance. I say the consciousness of this fact—the knowledge that there is in the hands of this country such a tremendous power, induces me to feel, as I do feel. But it is one thing 'to have a Giant's strength," & another thing "to use it like a Giant." The consciousness that we have this power keeps us safe. Our business is not to seek out opportunities of displaying it, but to keep it, so that it may be hereafter shewn that we know its proper use—and to shrink from converting the empire into the oppressor. The consequences of the letting loose of those passions which are all chained up, may be such as would lead to a scene of desolation, such as no one can, for a moment, contemplate without terror, and such, as I could never lie easy upon my couch, if I had the consciousness of having, by one hour, precipitated it. This, then, is the reason—a reason the reverse of fear—a reason the contrary of disability, why I dread the recurrence of a war."

The Excitement Yesterday.

It will be seen, on reference to our Review of the Market, that the news from England caused an unusual stir in this market. The spirit of speculation, which had been dormant for a long time, was called into action. Great enquiry was made as to the nature of the news received. The advices as to various articles of merchandize were greedily sought for, and those which had experienced an improvement in England, were immediately speculated upon in our own market. Those most enquired for, and in which any considerable transactions were made, are Cotton, Flour, Flaxseed, Indigo, Cochineal and Ashes. Many other articles, such as Sugar, Naval Stores, &c. would have been speculated in, but our market is nearly bare of them.—The news by the Florida reached this city by a Pilot Boat on Thursday night, and early yesterday morning it is believed that several expresses were despatched to the Southern cities.

British Parliament.

Message from his Majesty.—Earl Bathurst informed the House that he had to deliver a Message from his Majesty.

The Message having been handed to the Lord Chancellor, the Noble and Learned Lord read as follows:—

GEORGE R.

His Majesty acquaints the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his majesty's ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid, of the determination of his Catholic majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed, from his Catholic majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal;

But his majesty has learnt with deep concern, that, notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish authorities by Portuguese regiments, which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish government had repeatedly, and solemnly, engaged to disarm and to disperse.

"His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Lords with the full and entire confidence, that the House of Lords will afford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing, against foreign hostility, the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal—the oldest ally of Great Britain.

"G. R."

The Address was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1826.

The utmost activity prevails in every department of Government connected with the immediate embarkation of troops for Portugal. This morning, the following notice was posted at Lloyd's:

NAVY-OFFICE, Dec. 12.

"The principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy do hereby give notice, that they will immediately receive tenders, at this Office, of ships, for the conveyance of troops from Deptford and Portsmouth, to Lisbon where they are to be discharged, to be hired at the rate of —— per ton, for the voyage, or at —— per ton per calender month, for 3 months certain.

(Signed) "T. HARDING."

The amount of force which will be despatched in the first instance, and upon the emergency of the occasion, is five thousand. Of the troops composing this force there are to be four squadrons of cavalry, a circumstance which indicates that it is not contemplated their services will be confined to garrison duty only.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 2 o'clock.

The British expedition sent into Portugal, is placed under command of Gen. Sir H. Clinton. The Cavalry will be commanded by Col. Wyndham. Three brigades will be commanded by Sir H. Bouverie, and Sir T. Arbuthnot. The troops will be composed of 6 companies of the Grenadier Guards; 6 do. of the 3d regiment of Guards, 6 do. of the 4th regiment of Foot; 6 do. 1st battalion, 60th regiment of Foot; 6 do. of the 23d regiment of Foot, from Gibraltar, and 6 do. of of the regiment of Foot, from do.; 15th regiment of Foot, and 75th do. from Ireland; 4 Companies of the Royal Artillery; a detachment of Engineers and 2 Companies of Sappers and Miners; 1 company of the Royal Staff Corps.

A Lisbon date of the 25th Nov. says that Count Villa Real, the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid, had returned to the former capital; have demanded his passports in consequence of the Spanish cabinet's countenance and aid to the refugees. The departure of the Portuguese legation was followed by notes from the Ministers of England, France, Austria and Russia. These, it is added, brought Ferdinand to his senses.

[The New-York paper from which the above is extracted, contains sundry details of hostile operations between the forces of the Portuguese Government & the rebels, and states that there has been much blood shed on both sides.]

Bolivar a Traitor!—By Capt. Center of the brig Lama, which arrived at New York on Sunday evening last, in 110 days from Callao, and 37 days from Pernambuco, we receive (says the Commercial Advertiser,) the unwelcome confirmation of suspicions hitherto discredited, concerning the reputed second Washington. Capt. C. reports, that about the 6th of September, Bolivar declared himself President of Peru for life, with power to appoint his successor. The Vice-President was also appointed for life, and his eldest son to succeed him. Bolivar was exceedingly unpopular at Lima, and the place in a very unsettled state—several officers had been shot for being engaged in a conspiracy against him. Admiral Guise was on his trial when the Lama left. The Colombian troops, about 1500 in number, from Arrica, were ordered by Bolivar to Lima, where they are now stationed—he had taken the Lima troops with him to Colombia.

Gov. Burton was inaugurated as Governor of the State of North-Carolina, on the 28th December last, and the oaths of office was administered by Chief Justice Taylor. After the ceremony of qualifying was over, the Governor addressed the Legislature in a brief and appropriate manner.

The New-York Grand Jury on Thursday, returned a bill of indictment against Jacob Barker, for a libel on Richard Hatfield—also another against the same individual for a libel on Abraham B. Mead. The libellious matter is contained in the pamphlet of Mr. Barker's lately published.—[*Com. Adv.*

We learn (says the Norfolk Herald) from a source on which we can rely, that a bill will very soon be reported by the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives, relative to the West-India trade.—We have also good reason to believe, that the ports of the United States will continue open to British vessels, upon the same terms as heretofore, for a specific period, sufficiently protracted to admit of ascertaining the final determination of the British Government. This course we do not doubt will be satisfactory.

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS..2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal*]

TUESDAY, Jan. 9—In the Senate yesterday, the bill authorising the President to cause a road to be opened between Fort Smith in Arkansas, and Nachitoches, in Louisiana, was reconsidered. A resolution proposing an enquiry into the necessity of increasing the salary of the Post-master General was agreed to. The bill to regulate process in the U. States Courts was ordered to a third reading. In the House yesterday, the resolution calling for information as to the names of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army was adopted—the other business related to public lands, roads, &c.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines of Missouri to be exposed to sale, was considered, and after some discussion, was laid on the table. The bill for opening military roads in the Territory of Michigan, was then taken up, and after an animated debate, was laid on the table

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Mercer* laid a resolution on the table calling for information relative to the Custom House receipts from 1815, to the present time. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, relative to duties on imports; and a Bill from the Military Committee to increase the Corps of Engineers. The resolution offered by Mr. *Wickliffe*, and discussed on the preceding day, was adopted with a modification. The House then went into Committee on the Bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims to lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, but rose, without taking a vote upon it, and obtained leave to sit again. A message from the President was received, communicating an interesting report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to Dry Docks; and a communication from the War Department, containing the names of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, as far as they could be furnished.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12—In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported for reducing the duties on certain imported articles, and to increase the Post-master General's salary. The House was occupied yesterday in discussing the revolutionary bill, which was lost by a vote of 109 to 54.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13—In the Senate yesterday, the bill to increase the Post-master General's salary was ordered to a 3d reading, and the Bankrupt bill was made the order of the day for Monday. In the House, the revolutionary bill was negatived, ayes 80, noes 106.

DIED,

In this county, on Monday last, Mr. ANTHONY R. MARKHAM, aged, about 30.

On Tuesday, after an illness of only two or three days, Mr. ANDREW JORDAN, aged about 28, son of Thos. Jordan, Esq. member of the Legislature of this State.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A M.	12 noon.	4 P M.
Saturday,	38	44	44
Monday,	32	36	39
Tuesday,	40	46	45
Wednesday,	26	28	28
Thursday,	24	24	28
Friday,	18	21	23

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

13th, Schr. Chance, French, from Providence, in ballast.

" Schr. Two Sisters, Clark, from Boston, with merchandize to Mr. Shaw.

" Schr. George Washington, Jenkins, from Scituate, in ballast.

" Schr. General Warren, Vinal, 6 days from Boston, with rum to A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr. Wm. & John. Crockett, 23 days from St. Croix, in ballast. Left at that place brig Condor and brig Thetis from Middletown, discharging; ship Pacific, Richards, from New-Haven, arrived at St. Croix two days before Capt. C. sailed; brig Liberty, of Boston, arrived the day before in a leaky condition.

14th, Schr. William & Frederick, Gilbert, from Grenada, in ballast.

" Sloop Mary, Simmons, from Providence, (R. I.) potatoes and onions to A. Fobes, jun

" Sloop Wellington, Williams, from Providence, (R. I.) potatoes and onions to the master.

16th, Sloop Packet, Perkins, from Charleston, salt, molasses, coffee, rice &c. to the master.

" Schr. Peace, Delano, from Boston, merchandize to A. Fobes, jr.

" Schr. Jones & Samuel, Best, from St. Thomas, in ballast.

18th, Schr. New Sophronia, Bray, from Grenada, with rum and molasses to A. Fobes, jun.

CLEARED.

17th, Schr. Experiment, Tripp, for St. Thomas, lumber by A. Fobes, jun.

DEPARTED.

19th, Schr. Peace, Delano, for Plymouth, N. C.

" Schr. Good Intent, Hall, for Charleston, corn by H. N. Williams.

To sail to-day.

From Little River, schr. Superb Hope, Chase, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.

Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses,
Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate,
Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,

And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

Negroes Wanted.

The Sub-criber wishes to purchase 8 or 10 male negroes between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

William B. Shepard.

January 20. 4t

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada

19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.

Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Smimons, from Providence, R. I.

25 bbls N. E. Rum,
500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions,

ALSO, AFLOAT,

1500 bushels Cadiz Salt,
Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar. *For Sale by*

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Additional Supplies.

We have received per schr. Francis D. Williams from N. York, a variety of seasonable and desirable Goods—amongst them are

Fine Oxford mixt and middling quality blue Clothes,
Plain brown Bombazettes,
Brown and black Hollands,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tuck Combs, blue and black Italian Sewing-, &c. &c.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 2.

FOR SALE.

37 Hhds. prime retailing molasses.

L. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, January 6. 4t

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

POETRY.

ORIGINAL POEMS,

COMPOSED FOR THE STAR,

By BENJAMIN S BULFINCH.

The Lyre of Love.

Young Cupid once, thro' lilies playing,
In rapture paced th' flow'ry glade!
There Venus and her nymphs were straying,
Thus he address'd each blooming maid:
'Here is my bow and quiver, tell me,
If their uses you can prove,
Then every youth will quickly see
The power of the LYRE OF LOVE.'

Each took the mystic bow in turn,
The target was a Lover's heart;
Ardent to make a prize, they burn,
But 'twas past their every art!
A stubborn heart cannot be won,
Unless some constant fair it move;
And then, if once she be undone,
Unstrung must be the LYRE OF LOVE.

'My son,' cried Venus, to the boy,
'Give me thy bow, and eke thy quiver;
If I succeed, thou art my joy,
If not, then I am griev'd forever!
To wound the heart, she vainly tried,
The Fate's lay hid within the grove!
'Cupid,' said she, 'take all my pride,
For thine is e'er the LYRE OF LOVE.'

The fickle urchin quickly drew,
And broke the Lover's heart in twain,
He took the eager wing and flew,
Forgetting Venus with her train!
Now, ever since, when Lover's sigh,
Ea h vow they must be made to prove,
For know, that fell Inconstancy,
Can never string the LYRE OF LOVE.

On Ocean's Wave.

On ocean's wave the moon beams sleep,
While watchful stars their vigils keep,
But Hope for me, will ever bloom,
Tho' Fate pursue me to the tomb!

Life, is a barren, rocky shore,
Which human feet did ne'er explore;
Poor and forlorn, I yet may stray,
But Fortune never guides the way.

Thou, my blest Lyre, is not unstrung,
To whom, in rapture, oft I sung!
I will not leave thy gentle strain,
Time with thee, is not spent in vain.

Thou sacred and adored Nine,
Long I have bowed before thy shrine!
Beneath thy all inspiring ray,
I fain would bask my soul away.

A Story Versified.

Old Hunks was lying near his last,
Thinking upon his destiny,
He'd do some good, e'er time was past,
Cried, 'prithee, Cato, come to me.

'And what would Massa, please to have,'
Replied the man, 'is Massa dying?'
'Cato, you've been a faithful slave,
'I'm almost dead, so hush your crying!

'A favour I would fain bestow
Upon those aged limbs of thine,
And when Time bids thee, too, to go,
One common *vault* is yours and mine.

'Massa, me no care for dis fuss,
Old Cato no care where he lie,
Ten pound be better in him purse,
No doubt, dey bury him when die.

'Besides, de debil wide awake,
He look for Massa in de dark;
He take poor Cato in mistake,
When Massa be him surer mark.'

The Light of Truth.

"Let there be Light," the first command
That burst from heaven's exalted throne,
Jehovah gave the stern decree,
And forth immediate radience shone.

The Sun, the glorious orb of day,
Was ordered to assume his sphere;
To shed o'er Earth his enliv'ning ray,
To shine abroad from year to year.

But there's a Light—a brighter Light,
Than Sun or Nature e'er could claim;
Its glare dispels the shades of night—
It bears a great and glorious name.

This Light has shone since man was made,
And it will shine till worlds decay;
Tho' mortals often it invade,
It smiles amid the glow of day.

Would you enquire—what is this Light,
That shines with such refulgent blaze?
Its name is TRUTH—Truth doth invite
Every poor, wand'ring soul to grace!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE STAR.

"As to the genius of Poetry, I own, if Nature had not given it you, you cannot have it; for it is a true maxim that *Poeta nascitur, non fit:* but then, that is only as to the invention." CHESTERFIELD.

Every one who has read the eloquent and polished Letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Son, will agree with me, that his Philosophy is both sentimental and conclusive in many respects. As these Letters are posthumous, perhaps there are many parts of them, which he, as a judicious critic, never could approve, had he lived to see them published. It is well known that these Letters were committed to the press by Eugenia Stanhope, mistress to his lordship, and mother of the natural son on whom he so much doated, in revenge for his having made no provision for her maintainance, and probably to secure a living by their sale. The text to this Essay is taken from the 61st letter, dated at Paris, when I fancy, his son was at London, enjoying all the luxuries and pleasures of that capital; his death, however, is a convincing proof of the folly of vanity and fashion, and marks the difference between a man of genius and a polished beau.

The art of Poetry has been allowed by the most learned and judicious writers of antiquity, and of modern days, to be the most sublime and energetic among all the sciences then and now cultivated; and that it is a gift of Nature, is evident from the very fact, that it cannot be taught in the schools, nor elevate the genius of those who have it not. In order to form a system to teach this noble art, Mr. Walker compiled a Rhyming Dictionary, but to his mortification, it did not succeed. He might have known the inutility of such an undertaking, as altogether incompatible with human reason, and at war with the human intellect. Chesterfield was a nobleman of unbounded talent, and one of the most brilliant luminaries belonging to the British Parliament, in the fickle reign of George II; in him was centred all that wisdom which adorns life, and makes man what he ought to be—an intelligent being, possessing an immortal soul, whose existence is co-equal with Eternity, and can never die—a Poet himself, combined with the mighty powers of a Statesman and Philosopher, it was evidently his duty to advise his son against the pursuit of an art which Nature never intended him to pursue. But might not such excellent and salutary advice be extended further, and be applied to other beings who have made the like attempts, and who cannot move in the same polite sphere, as did the son of Chesterfield?

In the course of this letter, he speaks of the great genius Ovid possessed for Poetry, insomuch that "he could not help thinking in verse, whether he would or not." Ovid was a satellite of no inconsiderable magnitude, but who moved in the orbit of satire. It seems rather curious that he alone should be selected as so singular in *thinking in verse*, when it must have occurred to the mind of his lordship, that every Poet not only *thinks* but *dreams* of inditing Poetry. So potent is the sway that Fancy and the Muses hold over the mind, that airy visions flit before the imagination, producing inexpressible delights; and it revels in fairy scenes of bliss, not found on these comparatively dull earthly shores! The waking or sleeping dreams of a Poet, are unlike those of persons who have no pretensions to the art; it is for him alone, to sit in the enchanting bowers of Fancy, where golden fruits beguile the eye, and among men to be poor and often friendless, attacked by Envy and Detraction from all quarters. Who then, would wish to be a Poet, even if Nature formed no barrier to his advancement, when Poverty must invariably be his destiny? Not the gay and heartless fop, or inspiring beauty, whose only thoughts are on Pleasure and Fortune; not the miser, who thinks on *gain* and *loss*—none of these, for they would not consent, except the latter, to go supperless to bed, nor could they like me, be as happy with an empty purse as with a full one. A Poet must never hope to mingle with those the world falsely calls great; for how is it possible for him, in these degenerate days, to vie with the votaries of fashion and folly? If he could, it would certainly add nothing to his own good sense; therefore, he must be content to bear the scoffs of the crowd, who are generally unacquainted with his motives. It has almost become proverbial, that Genius has little support in the United States—the cause is obvious, because the thoughts of the people are exclusively bent upon money. It was so in ancient Rome; riches produced luxury, and luxury destroyed the Commonwealth. The bloody field of Pharsalia, where the magnanimous Pompey nobly fought and died, and the usurpation of Cæsar, ought to be a warning to Republics, that too much unnecessary wealth has ever been their bane and ruin! Look at most of those of Europe, that once flourished in honest pride, asserting their rights to an admiring world!—now how fallen under the fell grasp of monarchy, never again to rise!

Horace and Virgil had their Mæcenas, and Augustus, which is a convincing proof that Poets were anciently better encouraged than they are now. It is recorded of Homer, that he sang his odes through many cities of Greece, to obtain a subsistence, which circumstance, gave occasion for the well known distich, that

"Ten wealthy towns contend for Homer *dead*,
Thro' which the *living* Homer *begg'd his bread!*"

There is another observation which Chesterfield makes concerning Ovid, that "he spoke verses without intending it." If his lordship meant to infer, that such an incident was mysterious, and exclusively originated with Ovid, he was much mistaken, for it is a faculty common with all Poets, and sometimes renders them extremely ridiculous in company. He is alike mistaken, when he affirms, that "every body can, by application, make themselves masters of the mechanical part of Poetry." All this has been tried, long before and since his time, but it would not do; and it is a just decision of Nature that every one should not participate in this noble art, because the Temple of Fame would be too much crowded by aspirants. When Chesterfield made the two last assertions, with all his learning, he certainly had not Reason for his guide; the literary world is now too much enlightened to give credit to such absurd dogmas, and if they did, it would be a convincing proof of perfect insanity. Education may refine the intellect, but it has no agency in forming a true Poet, this is a fact taught me by experience. My Education is limited, and I am principally endebted to Nature and my own industry for all I know. I was a poor boy, unprovided for, and can too well interpret that adage which says, "A Poet is *born* and not *made*." Since I have come to years of maturity, numerous misfortunes unforeseen, have impeded my way, but I care not for them—Poverty has become as familiar to me, as it has been to my contemporaries.

Chesterfield, with all his assiduous care of his son's education, and his endeavors to make him precisely what he was himself, an orator, statesman, and politician, never could succeed; he made him a fine *gentleman*, in the common acceptation of the term, that is, as far as fine clothes and money will go. By the exertions of Lord Chesterfield, his illigitimate son obtained a seat in Parliament, and when the fond father expected to hear the darling of his hope, break forth in all the eloquence of Demosthenes, or Cicero, that hope was blasted in the bud; he did indeed, see him arise, mutter a few unintelligible words, cover his bashful countenance with his hand, and then sit down to the astonishment of all present; and we are told that he never afterwards entered the house. It was this incident that destroyed the happiness of Chesterfield, and made him acknowledge the truth of the words of Solomon, that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." He never more knew peace of mind. I will ask the reader, if it is not better to be a poor Poet, than a *fine gentleman* on such terms?

It is of no consequence, how well a man may have his son educated, if Nature formed him for a booby, he will continue so; nor can all the teachers in the world reclaim him. Lucan in speaking of Cato, tells us, that "he did not think he was born for himself only, but for all mankind," it is precisely so with Poets, they were not born for themselves, but to edify and delight the human mind. It belongs to misers, and other inferior beings, to exhibit selfish desires, not to men of learning, taste and refinement—they only ask that common charity which is due from man to man, and which a certain inspired writer recommends to the followers of Christ, for their adoption. But even this charity is denied by many who assume to be Christians, and would verily have us believe they are so, in defiance of the evidence of our own senses.

Man was intended by his Creator to fill the most exalted stations of life, but only one he must fill at a time, if he would be successful in the world. Chesterfield as I before observed, was a gentleman of surprizing abilities, surpassing many noblemen of his time, but he was a too fond parent, and in his endeavors to make his son every thing, he made him nothing.

The Orator as well as the Poet should be, as much as possible, models of perfection; it is reported of Demosthenes, the Grecian Orator, that he had an impediment in his speech, which he cured by swallowing pebbles; he often frequented the sea shore, and there declaimed. In process of time, he became so famous as an Orator among the Athenians, that no one would attempt to speak when he was present; yet, he was extremely ignorant in his youth! If proofs were necessary to illustrate this argument, they could be easily obtained, but all would combine to show the absurdity of the doctrine that "Nature has no hand in forming the human understanding." It is nevertheless true, that it is more difficult to express one's thoughts in Poetry than in Prose; therefore, he who is not a Poet, will not find it so easy a matter to be initiated into the company of the Muses—to them, he is an unwelcome visitor.

I cannot close this Essay, without noticing the recent demise of *Selleck Osborn, Esq.* Death has levelled with the dust the greatest Poet America ever produced, and long will every friend to Genius deplore his loss! My acquaintance with Mr. Osborn was very limited, but those who best knew him, give him the character of an upright, honest man. The last ten years of his life he was in very indigent circumstances, frequently depending on a few friends for the common necessaries of life. As a political and general prose writer, he had few equals, and it will be an age perhaps, before another like him will be born. Peace to his ashes—and may he sing as sweetly around the Throne of Grace as he sang here. In heaven no partiality exists—the poor are not despised, nor is there any extortion. Like Osborn, we are all travellers to Eternity, and must sooner or later follow our friend to its confines. Like him, I have drank deeply of the bitter cup of affliction, but such is the mandate of Fate, and all mortals must obey it.

BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Elizabeth-City, January 20, 1827.

FOR THE STAR.

Guess Work.

When I see a fop standing at the corners of the streets, with his coat out at the elbows, and a dirty ruffled shirt on, ogling the ladies through a quizzing glass, I *guess* he is on the confines of poverty.

When I see a good mechanic neglecting his work, loitering about taverns, and talking over political matters he knows nothing about, I *guess* he will shortly have to deal with the sheriff.

When I see a farmer's wife and daughters aping the fashionable follies of the rich, and dressing in gay apparel, I *guess* the produce of his farm will go to pay the merchant.

When I see a lawyer spending all his time at gaming tables, I *guess* he has not many clients.

When I hear a parson preach the same sermon over twice, I *guess* he is rather shallow in his cranium.

When I see a tavern-keeper helping himself in the bar, oftener than he does his customers, I *guess* he will drink up all his profits.

When I hear an orator declaim against the fashions of the times, while at the same time, he is the greatest dandy in company, I *guess* he minds other people's faults more than he does his own.

When I behold a politician on a stump haranguing the people, I *reckon* he wants to get into the Assembly.

When I see a Poet in *rags*, I exclaim, "O! my Country!"

RUBICILLA.

A BIT OF ADVICE

It has been ascertained, with a considerable degree of accuracy, that there is annually consumed in this State, New Hampshire, 1,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits, wines, &c. distelled among us, and imported from the West Indies and Europe.

The cost of this poisonous liquid cannot be calculated at less than $2 per gallon; taking all sorts, from old Madeira, or Cognac, to potato whiskey; and a great portion of it is drank by the gill, with the profits of the dram shop; and in a variety of compound forms, such as punch, toddy, flip, sling, bitters, &c. &c.—At this rate, it costs the State annually $2,000,000! An enormous sum!! Ninety-nine hundredths of which is unnecessary.

Say not a word, then, about taxes, salaries, lawyers, courts, or women's extravagance. Your government, your courts, your clergymen, your schools, your lawyers, and your poor, do not cost near so much as one paltry article, which does you little or no good, but is more destructive of your lives than famine or the sword.

I will tell you how to pay your taxes, without feeling them.

1st. Fee no lawyers.

You say lawyers have too high fees. I say they have not. They cost me not one farthing. Do as I have always done, and lawyers fees will be no trouble at all. If I want a new coat, or my wife wants a new gown, we agree to wear the old ones until we have got cash or produce to pay for them. When we buy we pay in hand—we get things cheaper than our neighbors—merchants never dun us—and we have no lawyer's fees to pay.

2dly. I allow my family but two gallons of rum a year. This is enough for any family, and too much for most of them. I drink cider and beer of my own manufacture; and my wife makes excellent beer I assure you. I advise you all to do the same. I am astonished at you good folks. Not a mechanic or a laborer goes to work for a merchant, but he carries home a bottle of rum. Not a load of wood comes to town, but a gallon bottle is tied to the cart stake, to be filled with rum. Scarcely a woman comes to town with tow cloth, but she has a wooden gallon bottle in one side of her saddle-bags, to be filled with rum. A stranger would think you to be a nation of Indians, by your thirst for the fatal liquor.

3dly. Never buy any useless clothing.

Keep a good suit for Sundays and the other public days, but let your common wearing apparel be good substantial cloths and linens of your own manufacture. Let your wives and daughters lay aside their plumes. Feathers and fripperies suit the Cherokees; but they little become the fair daughters of America.

My countrymen, I am not trifling with you; I am serious. You know the facts I state; you know you are poor, and ought to know the fault is all your own. Are you not satisfied with the food this country affords? The beef, the pork, the wheat, the corn, the butter, the cheese, the cider, the beer, the luxuries which are heaped in profusion upon our tables. If not, you must expect to be poor. In vain do you wish for mines of gold and silver. A mine would be the greatest curse that could befall this country. There is gold enough in the world, and if you have not enough of it, it is because you consume all you earn, in useless food and drink. In vain do you wish to increase the quantity of cash by mine or by paper emissions. Should it rain millions of joes in your chimnies, on your present system of expenses you would still have no money. It would leave in streams. Trifle not with serious subjects, nor spend your breath in empty wishes—reform—economize. This is the whole of our political duty. You may reason, speculate, complain, raise mobs, spend life railing at Congress and your rulers, but unless you import less than you export, unless you spend less than you earn, you will eternally be poor.

New Hampshire Journal.

Cross Examination.—A witness lately examined in one of our courts (Illinois) upon a trial concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant how the plaintiff generally rode?

Witness—He generally rides straddle, sir.

Counsel—How does he *ride* company?

Witness—If he has a good horse he always keeps up.

Counsel—How does he ride when he is alone?

Witness—Really, sir, I cannot say for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself.

Counsel—You may stand aside, sir.

SPECULATIONS.—The title of the 7th article in Silliman's Journal for June is "Proofs that general and powerful currents have swept over and worn the surface of the earth." There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the continent of America from north to south, and over Asia from south to north, and the author of this article accounts for these appearances by supposing that a change has in some period taken place in the velocity of the earth's motion on its axis. The surface of the earth moves at the rate of more than 1000 miles per hour, or 150 ft. per second, which is about equal to the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought iron of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces when it reaches a velocity of 400 feet per second. Supposing the earth should be slightly checked in her daily motion, the Pacific ocean would at the moment rush over the Andes and Alleganies into the Atlantic; the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia and Africa; and in a few days the entire surface of the earth, says this writer, "are precisely what we should expect after such a catastrophe."

A Southern Print, after mentioning a late duel with muskets and buckshot, at 30 paces, between two gentlemen in Mississippi, adds, "We are *happy* to learn that both were wounded; and hope that the wounding they received will do them no harm."

A Bolivar Cake was to be cut at New-York on Christmas day, measuring 15 feet in circumference. The baker gave notice that it would be cut on 27th December last.